

space. Of the few birds inhabiting the desert plains of Patagonia, this is the most abundant. At Port Desire I found its nest: egg, about .83 in length; form somewhat more elongated than in that of the last species; colour, pale green, almost obscured by minute freckles and clouds of pale dull red.

3. ZONOTRICHIA STRIGICEPS. Gould.

Z. capite castaneo, lineâ mediâ obscure diviso, plumis singulis striâ mediâ nigrofusca, humeri flexurâ rufâ; corpore supra fusciscente, plumis singulis striâ latâ mediâ obscure fusca; remigibus, primariis caudâque nigro-fuscis pallidè fusco marginatis; strigâ superciliari, faciei collique lateribus, gulâ pectore abdomineque medio cinereis; hypochondriis tegminibusque caudæ inferioribus flavescens.

Long. tot. $5\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Head chestnut, divided down the middle by a line of deep grey, each feather with a stripe of blackish brown down the centre; point of the shoulder rufous; the remainder of the upper surface light brown, with a broad stripe of dark brown down the centre of each feather; primaries and tail brown; secondaries blackish brown, margined all round with pale brown; stripe over each eye, sides of the face and neck, throat, breast, and centre of the abdomen, grey; flanks and under tail-coverts buff; upper mandible black; under mandible light horn colour; feet brown.

Habitat, Santa Fe. Lat. 31° S. (October.)

This species appears to replace in this latitude the *Z. matutina*, which is so abundant on the banks of the Plata and in Chile, as that species does the *Z. canicapilla* of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.

PASSERINA JACARINA. Vieill.

Tanagra jacarina, Linn.
Passerina jacarina, Vieill. Ency. Meth. p. 933.
Emberiza jacarina, D'Orb. & Lafr., Syn.
Le Sauter, Azara, No. 138.
Euphonia jacarina, Licht. Cat. p. 30.
Fringilla splendens, Vieill. Ency. p. 981?

I procured a specimen of this bird at Rio de Janeiro.

1. FRINGILLA DIUCA. Mol.

Fringilla Diuca, Kùtl. Mem. de St. Petersb. t. i. pl. 11.

Mag. de Zool. 1837, pl. 69.

Emberiza Diuca, D'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Mag. of Zool. 1838, f. 77.

This bird is very common on the coast of Chile, from the humid forests of Chiloe to the desert mountains of Copiapó. In Chiloe it is perhaps the most abundant of the land birds; south of Chiloe I never saw it, although the nature of the country does not change them. On the eastern side of the continent, I met with this bird only at the Rio Negro, in northern Patagonia. I do not believe it inhabits the shores of the Plata, although so common in the open country, under corresponding latitudes west of the Cordillera. The Diuca, as this Fringilla is called in Chile, generally moves in small flocks, and frequents, although not exclusively, cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of houses: habits very similar to those of the *Zonotrichia matutina*. During incubation, the male utters two or three pleasing notes, which Molina has in an exaggerated description called a fine song. In October, at Valparaiso, I found the nest of this bird in the trellis-work of a vineyard, close by a much frequented path. The nest is shallow, and about six inches across; the outer part is very coarse, and composed of the thin stalks of twining plants, strengthened by the husky calices of a composite flower; this outside part is lined by many pieces of rag, thread, string, tow, and a few feathers. Eggs rather pointed, oval, .94 of an inch in length; colour, pale dirty green, thickly blotched by rather pale dull-brown, which small blotches and spots become confluent, and entirely colour the broad end.

2. FRINGILLA GAYI. Eydt. & Gerv.

Fringilla Gayi, Eydt. & Gerv. Mag. de Zool. 1834. pl. 23.

Emberiza Gayi, var. D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. p. 76.

This Fringilla, which was first brought from Chile, is abundant in the southern parts of Patagonia.

3. FRINGILLA FORMOSA. Gould.

F. fronte lorisque nigris; vertice, genis, gulâ, alarum tegminibus cæruleo griseis, tegminibus primariis, secundariis rectricibusque griseo-nigris, cærulescenti-griseo marginatis, dorso flavescens castaneo; tegminibus caudalibus inferioribus pallidè griseis; uropygio pectore abdomine hypochondriisque saturatè flavis.

Long. tot. $5\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; alæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$; rostri, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Forehead and lores black; crown of the head, sides of the face, throat, wing